

Buckinghamshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1939.

AYLESBURY.

G. T. DE FRAINE & CO., LTD.

1940.

Buckinghamshire County Council.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Whole-time Officers of the County Council:—

County Medical Officer of Health:

G. W. H. TOWNSEND, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Deputy:

G. H. GIBSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistants:

J. T. MURPHY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

A. M. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H. Urban Districts of Beaconsfield and Chesham).

*A. M. CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H. Borough of Buckingham and Urban District of Bletchley).

J. T. C. SIMS-ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Barrister-at-Law).

(Also M.O.H. Borough and Rural District of Aylesbury).

(*Serving with H.M. Forces, Sept., 1939.)

Tuberculosis Officer:

L. T. BURRA, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mental Deficiency Officer:

H. V. ADAMS.

Senior Dental Surgeon:

E. KEW, L.D.S.

Supervisor of Midwives:

MISS M. F. WEBB.

Assistant Supervisor of Midwives:

MISS W. K. WATTS.

Supervisor of Infant Welfare Centres:

MRS. G. W. TURNBULL.

County Council Nurses:

MISS F. ROSE.

MISS A. PLANT.

MISS T. STUBBS.

MISS H. M. LYAL.

MISS M. GRIFFIN.

MISS E. A. MEAKINS.

MISS M. BURDETT.

MISS L. S. RAWLINS.

MISS D. TANTON.

MISS G. E. DOUBLEDAY.

Home Teachers of the Blind:

MISS E. R. BRAIN. MISS A. HAMILTON. MISS K. RUTLEDGE.

Clerical Staff:

H. BROUGHTON (Chief Clerk, resigned June, 1939).
 H. H. YEA (Chief Clerk, appointed July, 1939).
 H. BENTLEY.
 MISS M. POLLARD.
 MISS M. BALDWIN.
 MR. P. J. CLARKE*.
 MR. A. NORTH*.
 MR. F. J. MITCHELL.
 MR. L. HOWARD*.
 MR. D. CAUDREY.
 MISS B. JENKS.
 MISS E. LANE.
 MR. A. GAUSDEN.

(*Serving with H.M. Forces, September, 1939.)

(b) Part-time Officers of the Authority and others discharging duties for the Authority:—

Medical Officers—Maternity and Child Welfare:

DR. N. L. LEVERKUS, M.D., B.Sc.
 DR. EVELYNE SUMMERS, M.B., CH.B.
 DR. VICTORIA SMALLPEICE, M.D.

Consulting Obstetricians:

C. B. BAXTER, O.B.E., M.D., CH.B.
 V. J. F. LACK, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.
 D. M. W. MAXWELL, B.A., M.B., CH.B.
 F. W. G. NASH, F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.
 A. R. WATSON, M.B., CH.B.

Public Analyst:

MR. ERIC VOELCKER, F.I.C., A.R.C.S.

Bacteriologist:

DR. A. G. R. MATTICK, National Institute for Research in Dairying.

Chief Inspector Weights and Measures:

T. H. JENKS,

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

When compiling the annual report for 1939, which I am now presenting to you, I was tempted to include a section on the Air Raid Precautions Casualty Services, which for a time preoccupied the department almost to the exclusion of other vital services. In view of the need for economy in the use of paper and knowing that every member of the Committee is connected in some measure with one or other of the Air Raid Precautions Services, I have followed the practice of previous years and confined the report to the usually accepted public health matters.

Other heavy responsibilities were placed on the Public Health Department with which the Public Health and Midwives Committees were more concerned. First among these was the provision of Emergency Maternity Homes for expectant mothers from the danger areas.

The Government Evacuation Scheme, including as it did, blind and crippled persons, as well as school children, also increased the work of the department, although the actual billeting was carried out by the district councils. The district councils were faced with a new and most difficult problem, and are to be congratulated on the success they achieved, as must the Buckinghamshire householders who responded magnificently, and for the most part made light of the difficulties inherent in any billeting scheme.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the excellent way in which members of the staff, professional and clerical alike, have worked to overcome the difficulties which naturally arose with the outbreak of war, and to thank them as well as my colleagues, the district Medical Officers, for their help, particularly during the initial difficult period following the outbreak of war.

Finally, I must refer to the great loss sustained by the County in the beginning of the year under review by the sudden death of Dr. Holden, who had been your Medical Officer of Health for twenty years, and express my gratitude to the chairmen and members of the Committees associated with the public health services for their sympathetic reception of the difficult problems I have been forced to lay before them during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. H. TOWNSEND,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
County Offices,
Aylesbury.

SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY.

Area of the County—479,360 acres.

Populations, 1939:—

Registrar-General's estimate	326,600
1931 Census	271,565
No. of inhabited houses (1931)	68,994
No. of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	71,013

Rateable value (1st April, 1939)	£2,313,278
Sum represented by a penny rate	£9,040

Births—

	1939			1938		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Legitimate	2,318	2,289	4,607	2,311	2,076	4,387
Illegitimate	92	101	193	80	80	168
Total	2,410	2,390	4,800	2,391	2,164	4,555
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Birth-rate—

	1939	1938
Urban Districts (per 1,000)	16.1	15.9
Rural Districts „	14.4	13.5
County „	15.3	14.7
England and Wales „	15.0	15.1

Still-births (rate per 1,000 total births)	13.1	29.6
--	------	------

Deaths from all causes—

	1939	1938
Urban Districts 1,689	Death-rate	10.3
Rural Districts 1,746	Death-rate	10.7
Total for County 3,435	Death-rate	10.5
England and Wales	Death-rate	12.1

Infant Mortality Rate—

Urban Districts (per 1,000 births)	39.0	34.6
Rural Districts „	38.4	29.5
County „	38.7	32.2
England and Wales	50.0	53.0

The Infant Mortality Rate among illegitimate children in the County for 1938 was 53.6 as compared with 62.1 in 1939.

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth	{	from sepsis	4
		from other causes	9

Deaths from:—

	1939	1938
Measles	0	6
Whooping Cough	6	5
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	15	9

Principal cause of death:—

Heart Disease	904	795
Cancer	519	492
Bronchitis	89	82
Pneumonia	143	176
Influenza	70	54
Cerebral haemorrhage	238	181

Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	112	139
Other forms	27	

Total deaths from all causes	3,435	3,087
	—	—

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(i) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There is a small laboratory in the County Health Department principally for the examination of sputa and other material connected with the tuberculosis work of the County. Occasional samples of water and other materials are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for analysis and examination.

Pathological examinations in connection with venereal diseases are carried out mainly at one of the London hospitals included in the London and Home Counties Scheme, and also at Northampton and Oxford.

Examination under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc., are dealt with in the Chief Inspector's Department, and his report is included under section D.(i) and (ii).

(ii) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For the transport of the sick, first aid treatment and transfer of accident cases, an excellent motor ambulance service is provided by the Bucks Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society.

For the transport of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, or ophthalmia neonatorum, the ambulance service of the London County Council is used. In some instances the nearest local ambulance service is utilised. This also applies for the transport of maternity cases if no other means of transport can be obtained.

(iii) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

Under the heading of Poor Law Institutions a full explanation of the difficulties of carrying into effect appropriation of any institution or part thereof, was given in the Annual Report for 1930.

The following statement shows the number of sick persons chargeable to the County through the Public Assistance Committee on 31st March, 1940:—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In County Institutions	214 (270)	292 (306)	23 (15)	529 (591)
In Institutions outside the County	4 (2)	4 (1)	—	8 (3)
Relieved in Special Institutions ...	22 (18)	36 (36)	8 (6)	66 (60)
Persons of unsound mind maintained in Mental Hospitals ...	354 (364)	438 (445)	—	792 (809)
In receipt of outdoor medical relief	—	—	—	130 (147)

The figures in brackets indicate the numbers on the same date in the previous year.

The following table shows beds available for chronic sick and for mental defectives and conforms with the annual return made to the Ministry of Health on Form Hospital 6.

<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Maternity.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Amersham	Acute Sick	34	28	—	
	Chronic Sick	38	44	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	144
Aylesbury	Acute Sick	63	77	7	
	Chronic Sick	21	12	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	180
Eton (Slough)	Acute Sick	73	65	2	
	Chronic Sick	—	—	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	140
Nowport Pagnell	Acute Sick	49	67	1	
	Chronic Sick	—	—	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	117

<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Maternity.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Winslow	Acute Sick	15	26	—	
	Chronic Sick	15	26	—	
	Mental Defectives	12	31	—	84
	Total	305	350	10	665
		—	—	—	—

(iv) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

MANOR HOUSE, AYLESBURY.—The present certificate authorises the reception of 16 children (cot and chair cases), 25 active low-grade boys, 43 active low-grade girls, and 15 high-grade females, making a total of ninety-nine at the Manor House Institution, Aylesbury, and on 31st December, 1939, 94 cases, including 11 cases, the responsibility of the Oxford City, and Oxford County, Councils, were in residence. During the year under review the adult male patients detained at the Manor House Institution, Aylesbury, were transferred to the Borocourt Joint Institution.

BOROCOURT.—The Council's allocation of beds at the Borocourt Joint Institution has been increased to 150 beds, 63 being male patient beds, and 87 female patient beds. This increase is the result of the opening of additional villas. At the close of the year, 142 patients were being detained in this institution.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.—The Committee continued to use certain of the accommodation at the Aylesbury and Winslow Public Assistance Institutions for medium grade defectives, as follows:

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aylesbury Institution	20	12	32
Winslow Institution	10	32	42

NON-COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.—The number of cases maintained in non-county institutions was reduced by transfer to Borocourt from 84 in 1938 to 62 in 1939. Of that number 10 patients were maintained by the State in the Rampton and Moss Side Institutions.

Sixteen deaths occurred during the year among the certified patients, who, for the most part, were low-grade defectives. In addition, it was found necessary to transfer four patients either to the County Mental Hospital or the Rampton State Institution.

At the end of the year there were 63 defectives under guardianship Orders, an increase of six cases over the previous year.

The following table shows the number of cases on the register on the 31st December, 1939:—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In certified Institutions	162	199	361
On licence from Institutions ...	6	9	15
Under Guardianship Orders.....	23	40	63
Detained in 'Places of Safety'...	—	3	3
Under Statutory Supervision ...	87	72	159
Under Voluntary Supervision ...	60	55	115
Under Supervision on behalf of the Education Committee.....	46	33	79
Children in Special Schools ...	16	10	26
Public Assistance cases in re- ceipt of Indoor Relief.....	8	7	15
Outdoor Relief	8	13	21
In County Mental Hospital	61	35	96
Reported from reliable sources but no action yet taken.....	13	15	28
	490	491	981

The Bucks Voluntary Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective continues to give invaluable assistance to the Statutory Committee in supervising cases in their homes. Without such co-operation it would be impossible to keep in close touch with all the defectives, and to befriend them.

Home training is also arranged in certain cases, and 21 defectives were regularly receiving part-time tuition by nine part-time home teachers.

Grants to necessitous cases are also made to assist in providing clothing, medical comforts, Christmas extras, spectacles, etc. Twenty-three female patients from various Institutions in the County spent an enjoyable week's seaside holiday at Bognor Regis, the cost of which was partly met by the Association.

(v) WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The arrangements for the relief of the Blind on behalf of the County Council by the Bucks Association for the Blind continue to work satisfactorily.

In the financial year ended 31st March, 1940, the total of grants paid to necessitous blind persons was £3,945, of which £3,180 was provided by the County Council and the remainder was paid out of the funds of the Association.

From the Annual Report of the Association for the year ended 31st March, 1940, the following extracts are made.

The number of registered blind persons shows a slight decrease. On 31st March, 1940, there were 392 registered blind in the County, as compared with 397 in the previous year. The great majority are over middle age—279 being over the age of 50 years.

The ages of the blind population are shown in the following table:—

Under 1 year	1
1—5 years	—
5—16 ,..	14
16—21 ,..	8
21—40 ,..	50
40—50 ,..	40
50—65 ,..	76
65—75 ,..	52
Over 70 years	151
	—
	392
	—

Six persons over the age of 16 years are undergoing training in institutions for the blind.

263 persons are classed as "unemployable." These are principally elderly people, but there are 70 who have serious mental or physical disability which prevents them from working, as shown below:—

Mentally defective	8
Physically defective	49
Deaf, including 1 deaf-mute.....	13

Five persons are in homes for the blind, 1 in a mental hospital, and 20 in public assistance institutions.

The approved Home Workers numbered 21 at the end of March. These Home Workers continue under the general supervision of the Royal London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind, and the Home Teachers also help by arranging sales of work.

In all, 52 blind are usefully employed, and seven are under training. The employments followed are:—

Basket makers	14
Boot repairers	5
Chair-seater	1
Agents and shopkeepers	6
Knitters (hand 2, machine 6)...	8
Mat makers	2
Minister	1
Music teacher	1
Farmers and poultry farmers...	5
Teachers	1
Tuners	4
Telephonists	1
Miscellaneous	3

The Association continues to co-operate with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and assists in the maintenance of the sets. During the year £55 14s. 7d. was expended in providing new batteries, and for repairs and replacements of parts.

The Home Teachers carry out the duties of giving instruction in the homes of blind persons, in Braille, Moon and several handicrafts. They have also organised, in conjunction with members of the Bucks Association for the Blind, tea parties and entertainments for the blind. The total number of visits paid was 6,139. The following list shows the number of lessons in Braille, Moon and handicrafts given during the year:—

	No. of persons taught.	No. of Lessons given.
Braille	73	329
Moon	31	90
Typewriting	5	18
Chair-caning	2	11
Deaf-blind alphabet	4	5
Knitting	9	15
Pulp cane work	2	11
Rug making	3	14
Writing	3	4
	<hr/> 132	<hr/> 497

(vi) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of the Report, in so far as it deals with midwives and maternity and nursing homes, refers to the whole Administrative County. The Borough of High Wycombe is a separate Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and details of its Child Welfare work will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of the Borough.

(a) MIDWIVES.—The Supervisor of Midwives (who is also County Superintendent to the Bucks Nursing Federation) has reported as follows for the year 1939:—

MIDWIVES.

Number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise (208) 197
 (Of this number 166 were permanent midwives and 30
 undertook temporary duty).

Number of Midwives removed from the Roll at own request (9) 5
 Number of Midwives died (0) 0
 Number of Midwives reported to Central Midwives Board... (0) 0
 20 of the registered midwives took less than three cases, 13 of the 20
 doing no midwifery, the reasons being—
 (a) The midwives lived just outside the County, but hoped to practise
 in Bucks.
 (b) Districts where the Doctors do most of the cases.
 (c) One new Association was formed and has only been functioning
 for a few months.
 (d) Midwives who own, or are employed in Nursing Homes.
 (e) Domestic reasons.
 (f) Midwives only doing monthly maternity work.

Of the 197 midwives registered, 138 worked for Associations, two
 were employed by the Oxford Diocesan Council, and the remainder
 took their own fees.

VISITS OF SUPERVISOR.

Number of Ordinary inspections	(308)	314
Number of Special inspections	(87)	96
Number of other visits in the interests of midwifery work	(44)	71

CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

Alone	(1837)	1,953
With Doctor	(1717)	1,872

NOTICES OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL HELP.

In case of Mother	(657)	644
Including for "Rise of Temperature"	(53)	56
In case of Infant	(103)	83
Including "Eye discharge"	(24)	33
Rise of temperature eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as "Puerperal Pyrexia".....	(28)	16
"Eye discharge" eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as "Ophthalmia Neonatorum".....	(12)	13

NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS NOTIFIED (27) 39

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (1) 2
 1 Pneumonia.
 1 Intestinal Obstruction.

DEATHS OF INFANTS (25) 18
 1 Spina Bifida.
 2 Asphyxia.
 8 Feebleness.
 4 Pneumonia.
 1 Heart condition of premature baby.
 1 Cyanosis.
 1 Melena Neonatorum.

INQUESTS (0) 1

EVACUATION SCHEME.

The following is a summary of work carried out in connection with the Evacuation Scheme from 1st September—31st December, 1939:—

MIDWIVES.

Number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise...	21
--	----

VISIT BY SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

Visits to Emergency Maternity Homes.....	64
Special Inspections	4
Visits with regard to supplementary staff	16
Visits to mothers in billets.....	2

CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

Alone	279
-------------	-----

With Doctor	113
-------------------	-----

(Of these 221 were attended by Midwives alone in the various Emergency Maternity Hospitals).

NOTICES OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL HELP.

In case of Mother	110
Including "Rise in Temperature"	8
In case of Infant	6
Including "Eye Discharge"	1
Number of Stillbirths notified	1

DEATH OF MOTHER

Pulmonary Embolism.

DEATHS OF INFANTS

1 Feebleness and haemorrhage.
1 Prematurity and asphyxia.

INQUESTS

1

(b) REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

The County Council exercises the powers under the Public Health Act, 1936, over the whole County, and has not delegated its powers to any District Council.

The following particulars are given of action taken during 1939:—

1. No. of applications for registration
2. No. of homes registered
3. No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration...
4. No. of appeals made against such orders.....
5. No. of cases in which such orders have been
 - (a) confirmed on appeal, and
 - (b) withdrawn
 - (c) refused

A list of Registered Nursing Homes in the County is set out in Section F (b) of this Report.

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The following table shows the attendances at the 60 infant welfare centres during the year.

		Evacuation Scheme.
(i)	No. of times Centres opened.....	1,511 89
(ii)	No. of Children under 1 year who attended at least once	6,076 566
(iii)	No. of Children between 1-5 years who attended at least once	8,027 632
(iv)	No. of attendances of children under head (ii)	27,435 976
(v)	No. of attendances of children under head (iii)	25,129 1,181
(vi)	No. of mothers who attended at least once	12,912 972
(vii)	No. of attendances under head (vi)...	45,162 2,081
(viii)	No. of expectant mothers who attended at least once	273 17
(ix)	No. of attendances under head (viii)	730 31

Appendix at the end of the Report gives details of the Centres.

(d) MILK ASSISTANCE SCHEME.

The County Council's Scheme for Milk Assistance in the cases of expectant and nursing mothers, is operated mainly through the various infant welfare centres in the County. Arrangements are also in force whereby dried milk can be retailed at reduced cost to the mothers attending the Centres.

At the end of 1939 the number of cases in receipt of a free supply of liquid or dried milk, was as follows:—

	Liquid.	Dried.
(a) Expectant Mothers	143	8
(b) Nursing Mothers	237	19
(c) Children up to 5 years	178	60
No. gallons of free liquid milk granted.....	12,063	
No. pounds of free dried milk granted	3,212	

(e) DENTAL TREATMENT, EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

The dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and infants up to 5 years of age continued to be carried out by private dental practitioners whose charges for the work are based upon lines similar to the dental benefit provided by approved societies under the National Health Insurance Act. The arrangements are made through the various infant welfare centres, all recommendations for treatment being made by the Medical Officers attached to the various centres.

The following shows the numbers who received treatment:—

	1939.	1938.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers.....	100	133
Infants up to 5 years of age.....	10	10

(f) HEALTH VISITING.—The County Council employs 11 whole time Health Visitors and by arrangements with Voluntary Nursing Associations is enabled to have the services of 98 District Nurses. The following shows the visits paid during 1939:—

	First visits.	Total visits.
Expectant Mothers	2,515	15,617
Children under 1 year of age.....	2,787	12,534
Children between 1—5 years of age	—	21,773

(g) MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.—The following table shows the number of County maternity cases admitted during 1939 to Institutions with whom the County Council have arrangements:—

	<i>No. of Cases Admitted.</i>
Mid Bucks Maternity Home, Aylesbury.....	68
Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury.....	72
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	27
County Hospital, Bedford	13
Municipal Maternity Home, High Wycombe	9
Maternity Home, Slough	14
Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton ...	50
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.....	8
West Herts Hospital, Hemel Hempstead.....	4

The Government Evacuation Scheme which came into force in September, necessitated the acquisition at short notice of Emergency Maternity Homes, which were established as follows:—

1. **UPTON TOWERS (PRINCESS ALICE HOME), SLOUGH.**

This was a former Ministry of Pensions Hospital, and was completely empty when taken over. It was equipped with 45 beds.

In the first instance a rota of medical practitioners was available to be called in as required. Later, a House Surgeon was appointed. (Note.—This establishment was vacated April, 1940).

2. **BURNHAM BEECHES.**

Formerly an Infants' Convalescent Home, was converted to a 25 bed home, being used principally for ante and post natal cases. These premises were taken over in October, 1939, by the South Bucks Joint Hospital Board for cases of infectious disease.

3. **THE GRANGE, HIGH WYCOMBE.**

This is an old maternity home formerly run by the High Wycombe and District Nursing Service prior to removal to larger premises at Shrubbery Road, High Wycombe.

Accommodation provided for 25 maternity cases.

4. **SHARDELOES, AMERSHAM.**

Equipped with 45 beds, and a puerperal unit of 5 beds. There is a resident obstetric officer, as well as a house surgeon.

5. **THE LILIES, WEEDON.**

Accommodation for 25 beds was provided in one of the wings of this house, the remainder of the residence being still occupied by owner. Private practitioners acted when necessary.

6. **THE MANOR HOUSE, WESTON UNDERWOOD.**

Accommodation was provided for 10 beds in one of the wings of this house. Medical practitioners were called in when necessary. (Note.—This unit was vacated February, 1940).

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(i) Water supply. (ii) Drainage and Sewerage. (iii) Housing.

These matters are generally reported upon by the Medical Officers of the various Boroughs, Urban and Rural Districts in the County. Owing to the war the information under these headings is not available, and it is, therefore, proposed to comment on these questions in a later Report.

The Bucks Water Board proceeded actively during the year with their engineering operations, but as no houses have yet been connected to the supply it is proposed to defer until next year any report on this extensive undertaking. The Scheme when complete will give an efficient water supply to the following areas:—

- (a) Buckingham and Winslow Rural Districts.
- (b) Parts of Rural Districts of Aylesbury and Wing.

SECTION D.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(i) Food and Drugs.

During the year, 1,107 samples of food and drugs were taken as shown in the following table:—

Name of Sample.	Number taken.	Number found to be adulterated or not up to standard.	
		found to be adulterated	not up to standard.
Beer	3	0	
Bread	4	0	
Butter	16	0	
Cakes	9	0	
Cheese	35	16	
Chocolate Roll	6	2	
Cocoa	3	0	
Coffee	6	0	
Condensed Milk	10	0	
Cream	8	1	
Dried Milk	1	1	
Drugs	16	3	
Flour	8	0	
Flour (Confectionery)	1	0	
Ginger Wine	1	0	
Ginger (Ground)	1	0	
Glucose	2	0	
Honey	6	0	
Ice Cream	5	0	
Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, etc.	26	3	
Lard, Cooking Fats, etc.	30	0	
Lemonade	5	4	
Lemon Curd	1	0	
Margarine	5	0	
Meat Pies, Potted Meats, etc.	20	1	
Milk	742	20	
Mincemeat	1	0	
Miscellaneous	8	0	
Olive Oil	1	0	
Peas, Tinned Spinach, etc.	8	0	
Pepper	3	0	
Puddings, Pudding Mixtures	7	0	
Rice, Sago, Macaroni, etc.	11	0	

Number of Sample.	Number taken.	Number not up to standard.	Number found to be adulterated or
Sauces, Pickles, Chutneys	17	1	
Sausages	14	1	
Shredded Beef Suet	6	0	
Spirits	12	0	
Sugar	11	0	
Sweetmeats	12	1	
Tea	3	0	
Tinned and Bottled Fruits	8	0	
Tinned Salmon	5	0	
Vinegar	10	1	
	—	—	—
	1,107	55	—
	—	—	—

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst was 404. Of the remaining 703, 694 consisted of milk samples and 9 of spirit samples tested by the Inspectors in the Department's laboratory. Of the 404 samples sent to the Public Analyst, 48 consisted of milk, 20 suspected of adulteration, while the remaining 28 were the consequential "follow-up" samples, i.e., taken on "appeal to cows" or "in course of delivery."

In addition to the above, 332 informal samples of milk were taken on delivery to schools in accordance with the arrangements for the supervision of the milk supplied under the "Milk in Schools Scheme." Only 4 of these failed to conform to the standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations. One was found to be seriously adulterated with water, and the producer was prosecuted and heavily fined.

Another sample which was taken following illness among the children contained short-chain streptococci. A veterinary inspector found three cows suffering from mastitis in the herd involved, and the producer was convicted and fined.

Samples of milk and foodstuffs were taken on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee and the various institutions in the County; at the Mental Hospital and Manor House and on behalf of hospitals and London County Council educational establishments.

The Department has continued to pursue the question of the quality of "processed" cheese, much of which is sold under descriptions such as "Finest Cheddar," whereas the actual article sold was cheese which may have started life as a cheddar but had been emulsified with water and an emulsifying agent. Last year the low milk fat content of this type of cheese was the subject of legal proceedings; this year the question of the water content came before the Courts. Two samples of "Finest Cheddar" contained 48.27 per cent. and 51.44 per cent. of water respectively, while one of "Finest Gruyere" contained 49 per cent. of water. The manufacturers were charged with giving a label which falsely described the article sold, and were in each case heavily fined. The Justices fixed a maximum water content of 40 per cent. for processed Cheddar and Gruyere Cheese.

(ii) Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

584 samples of milk taken mainly at places of production were submitted for microscopical examination and animal inoculation test, the number of cows involved totalling 10,718. A further 336 similar samples were taken on delivery to schools in connection with the supervision of the Milk in Schools Scheme. As a result of all this sampling, 52 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, while statutory notices were served on the owners of 194 cows suffering from scheduled diseases and whose milk was unfit for human consumption.

30 samples of " Pasteurised " milk were also taken at schools, 6 of which failed to pass the prescribed test, and the appropriate licensing authorities were notified.

The number of producers licensed to use a special designation during the year was 289 (210 " Accredited " and 79 " Tuberculin Tested "). At the close of the year, 272 (196 " Accredited " and 76 " Tuberculin Tested ") remained in force. Of the remaining 17, 9 licensees relinquished their licences through removal or other causes, and 8 were revoked. Six licences were suspended.

850 samples were taken from licensed producers, 207 of which failed to pass the prescribed test. In addition, 67 pre-licence " check " samples were taken.

The number of complaints from other local authorities under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, was 15, viz., 6 from the London County Council; 6 Middlesex County Council; 1 City of Oxford, and 2 Borough of Willesden. As a result of investigation into these cases, 11 tuberculous cows were subsequently slaughtered.

The total number of cows giving tuberculous milk slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year was therefore 63.

Fourteen offences against the Food and Drugs and Milk and Dairies Acts were prosecuted during the year, convictions being obtained in 13 cases. One was dismissed. The fines and costs imposed amounted to £101 10s. 6d.

SECTION E.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(i) Isolation Hospital accommodation.

There has been no change in the provision of hospital accommodation for infectious diseases.

Schemes for extension of accommodation are under consideration by the four Joint Hospital Boards, viz.: North Bucks, Aylesbury and District, South Bucks, and Wycombe and District.

(ii) Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1939 was 556, as compared with 651 in 1938.

The table at the end of this Report (Section F (f)) gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in Urban and Rural Districts during 1939.

(iii) Vaccination.

The County is divided into 61 vaccination districts in which 48 Public Vaccinators are employed. Public Vaccinators are also appointed for the Council's Public Assistance Institutions.

The Registrar General requires two returns to be submitted to him annually, one in respect of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of Public Assistance Institutions, and the other in respect of the vaccinations of children whose births were registered in the previous year. These returns are summarised as follows:—

No. of successful Primary Vaccinations.			No. of successful re-vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.	
702	106	808	35

(iv) Diphtheria Immunisation.

The responsibility of immunisation falls on the local authorities. In addition the County Council as a welfare authority have power to institute a scheme for pre-school children only.

The diphtheria immunisation scheme for infant welfare centre children has now been in operation in this County for approximately five years. The numbers immunised at the centres in the last 2 years are as follows:— 1938, 423; 1939, 293.

(v) Cancer.

The Council have not yet provided any special facilities in the County for the treatment of cancer, neither have they entered into any agreement with other local authorities or voluntary bodies for this purpose.

(vi) Tuberculosis.

Deaths from tuberculosis in 1939 numbered 139.

Notification.—122 notifications of pulmonary and 40 non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received.

The increase in both notifications and deaths are to be expected in view of the larger population, especially in the Slough area.

A large proportion of patients seen for the first time during the year were in a moderately or far advanced stage. This is unfortunately the usual experience and it makes the ultimate outlook worse; though many of them are improved by sanatorium treatment, the prognosis is a fatal one in the course of two years or less. The number of patients who are suffering from chronic advanced disease, many of them having no home to which they can be transferred, has been the cause of delay in the admission of more hopeful cases.

The ideal is to examine them all, but the easiest to get at are the children who will often be brought to the Clinics by a parent; to get hold of both parents and those of the household who are over school age is difficult.

Artificial pneumothorax has been used increasingly and the number of refills at varying periods has added considerably to the work of the Tuberculosis Officer, while the tendency to employ some form of surgical treatment in more cases leads to longer periods of institutional treatment, which causes a larger number of patients waiting for admission.

In connection with this form of treatment X-Ray examinations are now considered essential, so that for the diagnosis of doubtful cases and for "A.P." cases X-Ray examinations become more and more frequent. The excellent results obtained by the Radiographers at the Royal Bucks Hospital and Wycombe War Memorial Hospital have been of the greatest assistance, and the co-operation of the Hospital Staffs is much appreciated by the Tuberculosis Officer. For cases in the north of the County the Northampton Borough Council have kindly consented to their Tuberculosis Officer making any necessary X-Ray examination, and his help has been very valuable.

Examinations of specimens of sputum, etc., are made free of charge for practitioners in the County. During the year 503 specimens were examined, in 107 of which tubercle bacilli were found, the other 396 giving a negative result.

As in recent years the majority of cases of tubercle of bones and joints have been sent direct to the Orthopaedic Clinics. It is hoped that such cases will get fewer in proportion to the elimination of bovine sources of infection.

Without the goodwill and help of medical practitioners throughout the County it would be impossible to get into touch with the cases of tuberculosis, and the Tuberculosis Officer would once more acknowledge with thanks their co-operation.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1939.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
1—5 .....	...	1	9	...	...	...	4	3
5—10	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
10—15 .....	...	...	5	2		...	...	...
15—20	11	7	5	1	23	27	3	4
20—25	15	7	1	...		...	...	...
25—35	18	15	4	3	16	7	...	...
35—45	12	7	2	2	12	7	1	2
45—55	13	3	...	...	8	5	1	2
55—65	7	2	...	1	3	2	...	1
65 and upwards ...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS	80	42	31	9	63	49	14	13

(vii) Venereal Diseases.

For the treatment of venereal diseases the Bucks County Council is a participating authority in the London and Home Counties Scheme, and has the advantage of the facilities provided at the clinics of 21 large general and special hospitals in London.

In addition, excellent facilities are provided by arrangement with the General Hospital, Northampton, and the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

The following table shows the work carried out during 1939:—

	London.		Northants.		Oxford.	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
No. of new patients	181	148	...	22	16	...
Total No. of attendances	3,574	2,464	...	385	298	...
Total No. of in-patient days	236	208	...	78	39	...
					35	48

HOSTELS:—

No. of patients	10	—	—	—	—	—
No. of in-patient days	1,383	—	...	—	—	—

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS:—

At Centres—

Detection of Spirohaetes	6	4	...	1	2	...	—	—
,, „ Gonorrhoea	762	750	...	37	25	...	8	9
,, „ Wasserman								
Reaction ...	317	287	...	26	38	...	13	13

Others

393 358 ... — — ... — —

For Practitioners—

Detection of Spirohaetes	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
,, „ Gonorrhoea	20	31	...	—	—	...	—	—
,, „ Wasserman								
Reaction ...	158	172*	...	—	—	...	—	—

Others

19 39 ... — — ... — —

*Includes 26 specimens sent up for examination to St. Thomas's Hospital from the County Health Department.

SECTION F.—TABLES, ETC.

(a) LIST OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Aylesbury, Borough of	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Beaconsfield	R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Bletchley	A. MICHAEL CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.*
Buckingham, Borough of	A. MICHAEL CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.*
Chesham	R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Eton	V. A. T. SPONG M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Linslade	C. M. L. COWPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Marlow	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.
Newport Pagnell	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Slough	V. A. T. SPONG M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Stratford & Wolverton	D. W. A. BULL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Wycombe, Borough of .	W. B. MOORE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Amersham	H. ENGLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Aylesbury	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Buckingham	G. B. PEARSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Eton	V. A. T. SPONG M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Newport Pagnell	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Wing	W. H. SQUARE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Winslow	A. E. LEAPINGWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Wycombe	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.

(*Serving in H.M. Forces, September, 1939.)

(b) REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

	NAME AND ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION.
AMERSHAM	Tenterden, Chestnut Close.	Maternity or Medical.
AYLESBURY	" Rosser," 31, Tindal Road.	Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
BEACONSFIELD	The Kinellan Nursing Home, Penn Road.	Maternity, Medical, Acute Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
	St. Joseph's Home.	Maternity, Acute Surgical, Medical or Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
BLETCHLEY	Red House Bungalow, High Street.	Maternity.
CHALFONT ST. PETER	Roshana.	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
CHESHAM	The Cottage, Amy Lane.	Aged, Infirm.
DATCHET	Holmcroft, Datchet, Slough.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
	The Old Bridge House.	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
FARNHAM COMMON	" Daneby," Green Lane.	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
FLACKWELL HEATH	Heathside.	Maternity.
FULMER	Fulmer Chase.	Maternity.
GERRARDS CROSS ...	Chalfonts Nursing Home.	Maternity, Acute Surgical, Medical or Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
	Sandygate, Fulmer Road.	Maternity.
HIGH WYCOMBE ...	The Willows, 147, West Wycombe Road.	Maternity, Surgical.
	The High Wycombe District Nursing Service and Maternity Home.	Maternity.
	St. George's, 123, London Road.	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
	Scfton, 113, Totteridge Road.	Medical, Minor Surgical, Maternity, Acute Surgical, Aged Infirm.
LANGLEY	The Moat House.	Mental, Nerve.
MARLOW	The Berkely Nursing Home.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.

(b) REGISTERED NURSING HOMES (Continued).

	NAME AND ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION.
MURSLEY	Riehmond Lodge.	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm, Convalescent.
NEWPORT PAGNELL	Tykeford Abbey Nursing Home.	Mental, Maternity or Surgical.
	Tyringham Nursing Home.	Surgical, Medical, Aged, Infirm.
PRESTWOOD	The White House.	Medieal, Minor Surgical.
SLOUGH	Heathfield Nursing Home, Heathfield, Uxbridge Villas, Uxbridge Road.	Aged, Infirm.
	Parkside Nursing Home, Upland Court Road.	Maternity, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
	The Nursing Home, Burlington Road.	Maternity.
STOKE POGES	Fulmer Grange.	Medieal, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
AMERSHAM	St. Michael's Hall	Voluntary Committee
CHESHAM Bois	British Legion Hall	Voluntary Committee
AYLESBURY	The Clinic, Pebble Lane	County Council
BEACONSFIELD	The Old Rectory	Voluntary Committee
BLEDDOW AND DISTRICT ...	The Memorial Hall	County Council
BLETHCLEY	School Clinic	Voluntary Committee
BOURNE END	Fairfield School	Voluntary Committee
BRADWELL	Bowyer Hall	County Council
BRILL	Working Men's Institute	Voluntary Committee
BUCKINGHAM	The Oddfellows' Hall	Voluntary Committee
BURNHAM	Lent Rise Hall	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. GILES	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. PETER	Cottage Hospital, Horn Hill	Voluntary Committee
CHARTRIDGE AND THE LEE	Reading Room, Chartridge	Voluntary Committee
CHESHAM	The Clinic, Germain St.	Voluntary Committee
CIPPENHAM	Central Hall	Voluntary Committee
DATCHET	Working Men's Club	Voluntary Committee
DOWNLEY	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
ELLESBOROUGH	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
ETON	Church Hall, High St.	Voluntary Committee
ETON WICK	The Institute	Voluntary Committee
FARNHAM ROYAL	The Village Hall, Bovney	Voluntary Committee
ST. MICHAEL'S, FARNHAM ROYAL	Slough Social Centre	Voluntary Committee
FLACKWELL HEATH	Temperance Hall	Voluntary Committee
FRIETH	Village Institute	Voluntary Committee
GERRARDS CROSS	Girl Guide Hall	Voluntary Committee
GEORGE GREEN	Boys' Club Room	Voluntary Committee
LANGLEY	Women's Institute	Voluntary Committee
GREAT HAMPDEN	Parish Room	County Council
GREAT MISSENDEN	The Church Room	Voluntary Committee
HORTON	Champneys Hall	Voluntary Committee
HOLMER GREEN	Baptist School Room	Voluntary Committee
IVER	The Village Hall	County Council
IVINGHOE & DISTRICT	The Town Hall	Voluntary Committee
KIMBLE	Mrs. Lavington's, Askett	Voluntary Committee
LACEY GREEN	Memorial Hall	County Council
LANE END	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
LANGLEY	Red Lion Hall	Voluntary Committee
LAVENDON	The George Club Room	Voluntary Committee

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES (Continued).

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
LINSLADE	Forster Institute	Voluntary Committee
LONG CRENDON	The Old Court House	Voluntary Committee
LOUDWATER	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
MARLOW	Court Garden, Pound Lane	Voluntary Committee
NAPHILL	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
NEWPORT PAGNELL	73, High Street	County Council
OLNEY	Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
PRESTWOOD & GREAT KINGSHILL	Memorial Hall, Prestw'd	Voluntary Committee
PRINCES RISBOROUGH	Baptist Church Room	Voluntary Committee
QUAINTON	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
RICHINGS PARK	Church Room	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH	Health Centre	Voluntary Committee
STOKENCHURCH	Welfare Hut	Voluntary Committee
STOKE POGES	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
STONY STRATFORD	Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
TYLERS GREEN	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
WADDESDON	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
WENDOVER	British Legion Hall	Voluntary Committee
WINCHMORE HILL	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
WING	Rothschild Hall	Voluntary Committee
WINSLOW	Baptist Chapel	County Council
WOBURN SANDS	The Friends Meeting House	Voluntary Committee
WOLVERTON	Infant School	Voluntary Committee
WOOBURN GREEN	Chapel Room, The Green	Voluntary Committee
WRAYSBURY	Scout Hut	Voluntary Committee

(d) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1938 and 1939.

	Birth rate per 1000.		Death rate per 1000.		Infant Mortality rate per 1000 births		Phthisis death rate per 1000.		Maternal Mortality per 1000 live and stillbirths	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	*	1939.	*	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Aylesbury	15.5	17.4	11.9	(10.9)	10.4	(9.6)	31.1	38.0	0.3	0.3
Beaconsfield	12.2	14.2	9.3	(9.7)	9.9	(10.3)	44.8	37.5	0.4	0.2
Bletchley	15.4	14.7	10.5	(9.3)	10.9	(9.7)	34.8	35.1	0.1	0.3
Buckingham	15.5	18.5	13.4	(10.4)	15.5	(12.1)	19.6	16.4	0.3	0.5
Chesham	12.8	13.5	9.7	(8.8)	11.7	(10.6)	30.1	14.0	0.3	0.3
Eton	9.3	9.7	6.6	(8.3)	8.4	(10.5)	Nil.	1.0	0.2	
Linslade	15.3	14.3	10.4	(8.3)	13.0	(10.4)	Nil.	26.3	Nil.	0.7
Marlow	16.2	18.8	12.7	(11.6)	13.0	(11.8)	46.0	48.5	0.9	0.3
Newport Pagnell	10.2	8.5	13.0	(9.8)	14.0	(10.5)	Nil.	85.7	0.5	0.2
Slough	19.6	19.3	8.3	(9.0)	8.9	(9.6)	44.3	47.2	0.4	0.5
Wolverton	10.7	11.6	10.6	(9.0)	12.6	(10.7)	29.2	13.0	0.3	0.5
Wycombe	15.5	15.0	8.4	(8.7)	9.7	(10.1)	26.5	40.3	0.3	0.4
Total Urban	15.9	16.1	9.5	(9.1)	10.3	(9.9)	34.6	39.0	0.3	0.4
Amersham	13.4	15.4	10.1	(9.6)	10.2	(9.7)	23.3	35.4	0.3	0.2
Aylesbury	11.0	12.9	9.0	(7.9)	10.4	(9.1)	20.0	36.8	0.3	0.4
Buckingham	14.9	12.5	10.7	(8.1)	12.2	(9.3)	35.4	41.0	Nil.	0.1
Eton	15.1	15.4	10.0	(9.7)	9.3	(9.0)	30.7	37.5	0.3	0.2
Newport Pagnell	13.4	14.9	12.0	(9.9)	11.4	(8.5)	52.3	36.0	0.3	0.1
Wing	13.1	12.1	13.4	(10.0)	14.1	(10.6)	57.5	49.0	0.4	0.6
Winslow	9.0	10.0	11.2	(8.0)	15.3	(10.9)	Nil.	43.0	0.3	0.3
Wycombe	15.1	15.4	10.9	(9.7)	10.1	(9.0)	28.7	43.0	0.3	0.3
Total Rural	13.5	14.4	10.4	(9.0)	10.7	(9.3)	29.5	38.5	0.3	0.3
County	14.7	15.3	10.0		16.5		32.2	38.7	0.3	0.3
England and Wales...	15.1	15.0	11.6		12.1		53.0	50.0		3.08
										2.9

*Death rates corrected for age and sex distribution.

(e) COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE
TEN YEAR PERIOD, 1930-1939.

YEAR.	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population.			DEATH RATE per 1,000 population.			INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 births.		
	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.	England and Wales.
1930	14.6	15.5	15.0	16.3	10.1	10.9	10.5	11.4	45
1931	15.3	13.9	14.6	15.8	10.4	11.5	11.0	12.3	45.8
1932	14.8	13.8	14.3	15.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	12.0	49
1933	13.7	13.3	13.5	14.4	10.7	11.7	11.2	12.3	43
1934	15.4	13.8	14.4	14.8	10.0*	10.1*	11.0	11.8	43
1935	15.4	14.1	14.7	14.7	9.5*	9.6*	10.5	11.7	33
1936	15.6	13.6	14.6	14.8	10.0*	10.3*	11.1	12.1	42.5
1937	15.5	14.1	14.8	14.9	10.4*	10.3*	11.3	12.4	38.7
1938	15.9	13.5	14.7	15.1	9.5*	10.4*	10.0	11.6	34.6
1939	16.1	14.4	15.3	15.0	9.9*	9.3*	10.5	12.1	39.0

*Corrected for age and sex distribution.

(f) NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1939.

DISTRICTS.	Tuber-culosis.		Pulmonary.	Other Forms.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Poliomyleitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	
URBAN.																	
Aylesbury	18	4			2	18		3		9			1			3	14
Beaconsfield .....	..	2			..	..		..		..					..	4	4
Bletchley	2	..	2		1	..		..		11	3				..	40	7
Buckingham	1	..	..	1	..	..		..		2	1				..	12	12
Chesham	6	2	..	..	..	..		2		2	2				10	4	4
Eton	1	..	..	..	..	..		..		1	..				..	3	3
Linslade	2	..	..	..	..	1		..		2	..				..	2	28
Marlow .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		1	..				..	17	8
Newport Pagnell	26	8	8	35	..	..		..		30	..				..	73	66
Slough	10	..	..	..	..	..		..		22	..				..	1	8
Wolverton	1	6	3	14	1	2		..		18	..				10	44	
Total Urban	67	24	17	68	4	5		101					1		136	238	
RURAL.																	
Amersham	6	10	2	13	..	1	..	20	..	10	..		1	11	54		
Aylesbury	40	3	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	..	..			9	45		
Buckingham	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..			..	20		
Eton	11	6	2	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..			13	61		
Newport Pagnell	1	7	2	2	..	..	..	1	6	4	..			12	4		
Wing	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	1	..	..			1	1	20	
Winslow .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..			2	2	3	
Wycombe	3	1	3	5	..	1	..	11	1	..	..			21	111		
Total, Rural ...	68	29	11	28	1	5		69	8	10	..		2	69	318		
County	135	53	28	96	5	10		170	8	11	..		2	205	556		

(g) CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, 1939.

*Special Causes included in No. 35 above.

